

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,218 39/86

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

**The Global Newspaper**  
 Edited and  
 Published in Paris  
 Printed simultaneously  
 in Paris, London, Zurich,  
 Hong Kong, Singapore,  
 The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

## EC Banks Support Dollar

**Aide Says They Are Intervening To Rein In Mark**

By Tony Carriz

GENEVA, Sept. 22 — Central banks of European Community nations have agreed to intervene in currency markets starting Monday in an effort to halt the fall of the U.S. dollar against the Deutsche mark, a senior EC official said Sunday.

Heads of central banks held informal discussions at this Swiss resort, where EC finance ministers agreed Saturday to urge the United States to cooperate in efforts to stabilize the dollar's exchange rate.

"The U.S. currency dropped below 2 DM last week for the first time in five and a half years," the senior EC official said. "The dollar is under a lot of pressure, but we would like to see it stabilize around 2 DM."

He said that tensions in Europe's joint currency fund, the European Monetary System, caused by the mark's surge had been a major concern at the weekend meeting.

Rather, than press West Germany to cut its interest rate, as the United States is demanding, the central banks had decided to share the burden of soothing EMS markets, he said.

James Dolan, president of the EC's executive Commission, told reporters that the German discount rate was not the key to solving EMS negotiating problems. He said negotiating trade was the real problem.

EC finance ministers said Sunday that they would stress to the German administration the need for a 5% cut in interest rate.



Willy de Clercq, EC external relations commissioner, left, with the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard E. Lyng, right, and another EC official, Paul Van Thinh.

## GATT Agrees to World Talks On Trade in Goods, Services

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

FUNTA DE ESTE, Uruguay — A global trade conference agreed Saturday on a far-reaching agenda for new talks on free trade in goods and services, in an effort to stimulate economic growth and a shift toward protectionism.

The talks will also seek to "improve the competitive environment of agriculture" through a gradual reduction of subsidies, a conference declaration said.

At an eight-day meeting, the most ambitious since World War II on ending free trade to improve world living standards, will begin on Sept. 31, according to the ministerial declaration. The talks, to be held in Geneva, would last no more than four years.

The United States achieved nearly all of its goals at the conference, in addition to negotiations on reducing farm subsidies, the other main U.S. objectives were to schedule talks on protecting what is known as intellectual property, including patents, copyrights, and trademarks, and establishment of international rules on foreign investment.

"We knew exactly what we wanted," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. "Our opponents only knew what they didn't want."

The weekend conference of 74 nations was held in this Uruguayan beach resort under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world's 38-year-old free-trade charter that set up the institution that oversees the trading rules.

With trade tensions on the rise, there were fears here that participating nations would not be able to reach the consensus needed to draft guidelines for the new round.

Friday evening, as the conference went into its second all-night session, tensions were so great at one drafting session on agriculture that representatives from the United States, Australia and the European Community stared at each other in silence for 15 minutes.

At another point, the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard E. Lyng, was told by Willy de Clercq, the EC's external relations commissioner, that if Mr. Lyng did not change his position, Mr. de Clercq would go home. Mr. Lyng replied: "If you don't change your position, I think you should go home."

The agriculture talk, smoothing out differences between France, Germany and the U.S., was the most contentious.

## Stockholm Talks End in Pact; Progress on Summit Is Cited

### Daniloff Issue Is Barrier in Washington

By Walter Pincus and David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, ending two days of talks, have agreed that conditions exist for a productive U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

But they also have agreed that the detention in Moscow of Nicholas Daniloff and a U.S. correspondent, Robert F. Kennedy Jr., remain the most promising area for a summit involves efforts to reduce intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia.

At a State Department news conference, however, Mr. Shultz said that despite spending "the bulk" of more than four hours private talks with the Soviet minister on the Daniloff case, he had been unable to resolve it. He added that it was "hard to imagine a fruitful summit meeting" without the matter of the U.S. News & World Report correspondent being resolved.

Mr. Shevardnadze, at a news conference at the Soviet Embassy, said there was a "genuine chance" to settle the Daniloff issue in a way acceptable to both sides. He did not say what it was.

However, he called the U.S. order to expel 25 employees at the Soviet mission to the United Nations "a block to the summit" and "unlawful, irresponsible and provocative." He said the mission was already below the figure of 218 diplomats set by the United States.

Mr. Shevardnadze said that "if the Soviet Union is to be a part of the world, it must be able to act on an equal basis with other nations. It is not acceptable, with impunity, to be treated as a subordinate." He said, "We will respond, of course."

Yet Soviet minister said he would meet again in New York with Mr. Shultz to discuss both issues. Mr. Shultz said he had no immediate plans to see Mr. Shevardnadze but that if there were a reason for another meeting, he would do so.

Mr. Shultz stressed the urgency of resolving the Daniloff case quickly. Mr. Shevardnadze hinted at a possible breakthrough before Mr. Daniloff is brought to trial. "We would prefer a normal resolution to this issue, and the administration is aware of that," he said.

Mr. Shevardnadze seemed to be shifting the ground in the dispute by emphasizing the U.S. expulsion of the 25 diplomats instead of the case of Genadii F. Zakharov, a Soviet UN employee whose arrest on espionage charges apparently provoked the arrest of Mr. Daniloff. Mr. Shevardnadze did not mention Mr. Zakharov at his news conference.

Despite the public emphasis on disagreements over Mr. Daniloff and the expulsion order, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze agreed that the two nations had made progress on a number of issues.



Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, right, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the Soviet Embassy.

### 35 Nations Reach Terms On Security

By Dick Soderlund

STOCKHOLM — Delegates to the 35-nation East-West security conference agreed Sunday on a package of information-sharing measures designed to reduce the risk that war could break out in Europe by accident.

A formal vote on the agreement, which is to take effect Jan. 1, was delayed until Monday so that the document could be printed. It must then be ratified by the 35 governments.

U.S. and Soviet delegates said that the accord would contribute to a more stable military situation in Europe and would improve East-West relations in general.

Oleg Gribovsky, the chief Soviet negotiator, described it as a "new foundation for the peace process in Europe."

The head of the U.S. delegation, Robert L. Barry, said that the agreement "shows East and West can say yes to each other for a change."

The agreement stipulates that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact must notify the other bloc at least 42 days in advance when planning military activities involving 13,000 soldiers or more or 300 tanks or more.

Any nation conducting military maneuvers involving 17,000 soldiers or more must invite two observers from other participants in the Stockholm conference.

When maneuvers involve amphibious landings or paratroopers, nations must notify the other side if 3,000 or more are involved and must invite observers if 5,000 troops or more are taking part.

The Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe began in January 1984 with delegations from the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all European nations except Albania. It was intended as a follow-up to the initial East-West security conference, which ended in Helsinki in 1975.

The Stockholm conference was to have ended on Saturday Friday, but delegates agreed to continue the talks.

## U.S. Offers New Limit On Intermediate Arms

By Michael R. Gordon

WASHINGTON — The United States has offered the Soviet Union a new proposal on intermediate-range arms that would limit each side's weapons to 200 missile warheads according to administration and diplomatic sources.

The proposal, disclosed Sunday, was put forward at the Geneva arms talks on Thursday.

U.S. officials have previously said that the United States was prepared to agree to a Soviet suggestion that each side deploy only 100 medium-range missiles within range of Europe.

But officials disclosed that the administration had incorporated the Soviet suggestion into a new comprehensive approach to limiting medium-range missiles in Europe and Asia. The proposal also marks a modest shift in the U.S. position on how to limit Soviet missiles in Asia.

News of the proposal added to the sense that there is movement in the arms-control arms despite the dispute over Moscow's spy charges against Nicholas Daniloff, the correspondent of U.S. News & World Report.

Medium-range weapons are one of the issues involved in the Geneva talks, which also deal with long-range arms and space and defense systems.

The new U.S. proposal was described as having these principal elements:

- It would set a global limit of 200 on the total number of medium-range warheads that each side could deploy.
- Of these, 100 warheads would be on U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles within range of Europe.
- The Soviet Union would deploy its remaining 100 warheads on medium-range missiles in its Asian territory.
- The United States would have the right to keep 100 medium-range missiles in its Asian territory.

## Third World and Its Creditors Deadlocked

By Juan de Onis

RIO DE JANEIRO — As the Third World's foreign debt approaches \$1 trillion, there is neither any sign of a solution nor the feared default by a debtor nation.

Instead there is a deadlock between debtor countries and creditor countries — a deadlock that, the 123 debtor countries insist, cannot be broken without a governmental agreement on world trade and finance.

The debtors' position was stated plainly by President Sarney of Brazil this week. Addressing the U.S. Congress, he said Third World debtors had to "pay less now so they can import more" as part of a global economic recovery.

But, as a world conference of trade ministers in Uruguay showed last week, there is no consensus on how to relate trade negotiations to debt refinancing. Although the developing countries pressed hard, the United States, Western Europe and Japan rejected such a linkage.

They and their major banks stand by the debt strategy they have promulgated almost from the beginning of the crisis in 1982: that industrialized countries will maintain a level of economic growth sufficient to satisfy Third World exports and that, to gain continued bank financing, the debtor countries must service their debt while undertaking economic reforms.

This strategy has not solved the problem and, observers agree, both sides share responsibility. While growth in the industrialized countries is slowing, the Third World is in a bind.

They are meeting their 3-percent annual target, raising protectionism has limited debtors' export markets. In addition, Western banks remain reluctant to increase their lending to debtors.

On the other hand, debtor countries have failed to meet the reform targets they drafted with the International Monetary Fund in 1982.

The problem is not insoluble. The debtors' position is that the government must mediate between the government and the IMF in Washington from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Put simply, the \$991-billion debt of the developing countries, as estimated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements, is growing at a rate that is necessary for debtors to be able to pay.

The situation in Latin America, which owes nearly \$400 billion, is typical of the plight of the Third World. Major Latin American debtors say they are being drained of financial resources by what they regard as a creditors' cartel.

The Latin American debt more time and money they want interest charges reduced and they want some of their debts to be written off. In answer, banks have been forced to give debtors time, but they strenuously resist any increase in new lending.

"If the banks have to assume the risk, there will never be new money voluntarily again," said Roy Roys, the Latin American regional chief for the Bank of Nova Scotia, in a typical comment.

This deadlock is dangerously unstable, many observers say.

"If pushed to make a choice between servicing the banks' debts and serving their people, few if any of Latin America's leaders are likely to choose the banks," said a senior U.S. official. "Debt and Default," by Lord Lever, the former British treasury official, and Christopher Hulse, the economic editor of the British newspaper the Guardian, "Default cannot be ruled out as either economic or political grounds."

Noncollection of interest on loans could ease the debt. See DEBT, Page 6



MASS FOR SLAIN FRENCH ATTACHE — Lebanese soldiers carried the coffin of Colonel Christian Goutierre at a ceremony Saturday in Beirut. Related story, Page 6.

## French Rallied Behind Government After Paris Bombings, Poll Shows

By Barbara Bright

PARIS — The French have rallied behind President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac since a wave of guerrilla bombings hit Paris, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

In the weekly L'Express, the weekly L'Express, showed that 87 percent of those questioned were mostly satisfied or very satisfied with Mr. Mitterrand as president, an increase of 6 percent from a similar poll last month.

The document avoids such divisive issues as the shooting and the deaths of a French policeman and a young woman, and one Democratic Party official, who asked not to be named, said it should be seen from under the false image that Democrats are weak on defense, law and order, and are big tax and spenders.

Mr. Kirk said the panel, led by former Governor Scott M. Matheson, said the people were supporting their leaders' fight against the scourge of modern terrorism.

The president, a Socialist, appointed Mr. Chirac, leader of the conservative Gaullists, prime minister in March after the right had won parliamentary elections.

The French police's chief in the attacks is nine members of an underground group known as the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, who are alleged to be a Jewish Lebanese guerrilla, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. The bombers have demanded his release.

Five of the nine are in Lebanon, and they say that villagers there can testify to their presence at the time of the attacks.

Mr. Abdallah was moved Sunday from the Fleury-Mitry prison on outside Paris to La Santé prison in the center of the city.

Justice Ministry sources said the move was related to security and would also facilitate questioning of Mr. Abdallah about his alleged involvement in the murder of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat in 1982.

Mr. Mitterrand met Defense Minister Andre Giscard and the head of the country's secret service, General Rene Michel, Saturday, a sign that a broader counterterrorism might be in preparation.

**New Threat of Attacks**  
 A group that has claimed responsibility for the bombings in Paris warned Saturday that more will follow. The Associated Press reported.

"We have not halted our operations," the group said.

### INSIDE

**GENERAL NEWS**  
 ■ The FAA plans to propose that simplify mandatory anti-collision devices. Page 3.  
 ■ Congress C. Amodeo of the Philippines drew tributes in Boston and New York. Page 2.  
 ■ President Ronald Reagan is expected to meet leaders of black southern Africa. Page 5.  
 ■ Polish workers demanded a revival of the banned Solidarity trade union. Page 2.  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
 ■ Picked, Jettison, Holders: A call to meet leaders of black southern Africa. Page 5.  
 ■ Investors are said to be accumulating shares in USX. Page 7.

### Cambodia Rebels Find U.S. Bodies

The Associated Press  
 ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Cambodian resistance guerrillas claimed Sunday they have retrieved the remains of two Americans they say were killed by the Khmer Rouge during the Indochina war. Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front said that they found bones and identification tags of a U.S. Navy sailor, John Ogilby, and a journalist, Bernard Mendicino.

The guerrillas also said they saw two Americans living in Ratanak Kiri province east of Phnom Penh. They claimed the Americans, both married to Cambodian women, were living in fear of being captured by Vietnamese troops.

## ANC Leader Meets Howe And Crocker

By Joseph Lelyveld

LONDON — The exiled leader of the main black political movement in South Africa, the African National Congress, talked for about two hours with the American official, Chester A. Crocker, and with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary.

The talks in London between Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, and Mr. Crocker were the highest to be held between the outlawed group and the United States. The State Department announced last week that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had tentatively decided to visit southern Africa next month.

According to a department spokesman, Mr. Tambo and Mr. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, talked for about two hours. A congress spokesman described the talks as "amicable."

The meeting between Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Tambo took place at the foreign secretary's official residence in Kensington and lasted almost two hours.

It was the first time that Mr. Tambo had been received by a member of the British cabinet, although Sir Geoffrey has been insisting for more than a year that the congress was a necessary participant in any negotiations on South Africa's future.

The foreign secretary sought to see Mr. Tambo in July in Lusaka, Zambia, when he was traveling to southern Africa on a diplomatic mission in which he found no takers for an implicit British offer to mediate between the government in Pretoria and the outlawed movements.

Black inside South Africa dismissed Sir Geoffrey's mission as an attempt to divert the pressure on Britain for economic sanctions against the government of President Pieter W. Botha.

His refusal to see Sir Geoffrey appeared to force the hand of Mr. Tambo, who had long been seeking such a meeting. The exiled leader then wrote to the foreign secretary, saying he could not meet him in the context of the mission but hoped to see him at an early date thereafter.

British officials characterized the meeting Sunday as "good, candid and open," saying Sir Geoffrey emphasized support for fundamental change in South Africa and rejected violence as a means to achieve it.

Mr. Tambo was understood to see Mr. Crocker in July in Lusaka, Zambia.



Oliver Tambo

## Democrats Assail Soviet In New Policy Statement

By E.J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Policy Committee, seeking to draw a new image of the party, has produced a statement of principles that includes scathing tough criticism of the Soviet Union and strongly asserts the importance that Democrats accord to family life.

"Democrats harbor no illusions about the Soviet Union," the document declares. "There is a totalitarian society that remains an enemy of the free world."

The statement, which was prepared under the auspices of the Democratic Party's National Committee, says that the Soviet Union is a "monolithic, totalitarian society" that is "oppressive and repressive."

Stevenson seeks to overcome Democratic Party's image. See 3.

Democratic National Committee and is to be issued officially this week, criticizes aspects of President Ronald Reagan's military buildup as "a wild spending spree with no strategic rationale and no overall defense plan."

But it effectively endorses the principle behind the buildup and says a desire for a stronger military is widespread among the American people.

"After the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iranian hostage crisis and the signs of unrest in Central America," the statement says, the public "knows America's defenses had to be repaired."

The document lists "a commitment to stronger families" as a top Democratic goal.

## Aquino Wins Tributes as Debt Talks Progress

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines drew tributes in New York and Boston over the weekend, and the received news that the 483 commercial banks to whom the Philippines owes \$14 billion of its total \$26-billion foreign debt were prepared to lower the country's annual payments.

Mrs. Aquino met Friday in New York with the advisory committee of the banks, led by John F. McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, at a lunch in his honor. The Philippine debt, which was run up under former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, requires interest payments of \$2 billion a year, or half of the country's annual foreign exchange earnings.

A presidential spokesman, Teodoro Bengito, said the key development in the negotiations with the commercial banks occurred on Wednesday when the International Monetary Fund worked out details of a \$208-million agreement that would allow for some reduction in the Philippines interest payments.

Manufacturers Hanover is one of the Philippines' largest commercial creditors. The World Bank is also a major creditor.

Jaime Ongpin, the Philippine finance minister, said Saturday that because the IMF had approved a standby agreement, the commercial banks would meet with negotiators from Manila in October to reschedule the country's loan payments. The agreement with the IMF called for the Philippines to liberalize its trade restrictions and restructure the debt to Philippine National Bank, as well as other economic measures.

Mr. Ongpin said Manila would ask the commercial banks for a year moratorium on repayment of principal and for a lower rate of interest.

Mrs. Aquino, meanwhile, continued to garner tributes and draw



President Corason C. Aquino receiving an honorary doctor's degree from Boston University.

emotional cheers as she visited Boston and New York.

In Boston, where she and her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., lived in exile before his assassination in 1983, Mrs. Aquino received an honorary degree from Boston University on Saturday morning.

The dove-natured prize from politicians, business officials and private citizens, who wish to bestow honors on her.

U.S. Senator John F. Kerry, greeting Mrs. Aquino at Boston University on Saturday morning, sought to explain the phenomenon that her arrival in the United States had created.

Mrs. Aquino said that "something like this" was the challenge facing the Philippines, to build a new democratic nation "with the eyes of the world on us."

In New York, Mayor Edward I. Koch, in presenting Mrs. Aquino with a key to the city, said "it will open our doors. You already have our hearts."

"She reminded us all once again of our democratic values," he said, and that democracy is a "burning flame, which cannot be broken."

"Boston has a very personal meaning for us," Mrs. Aquino said, smiling her way and her husband's story upon a hill, the eyes of the world upon us.

Mrs. Aquino also remarked that Boston was the home of democracy in the United States. She quoted from a passage written by John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts: "We shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of the world upon us."

Mrs. Aquino said that "something like this" was the challenge facing the Philippines, to build a new democratic nation "with the eyes of the world on us."

In New York, Mayor Edward I. Koch, in presenting Mrs. Aquino with a key to the city, said "it will open our doors. You already have our hearts."

"She reminded us all once again of our democratic values," he said, and that democracy is a "burning flame, which cannot be broken."

## A New Demand for Solidarity

Polish Workers Hail Walesa, Urge Revival of Union

United Press International

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Tens of thousands of Polish workers, demanding leaders of their Eastern bloc union, demonstrated here Sunday for the revival of their banned Solidarity union and gave the union's founder, Lech Walesa, a hero's welcome.

The workers, carrying dozens of banners and posters, came for a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Czestochowa, famous since the 13th century for a painting called the Black Madonna.

The crowd gave Mr. Walesa a rousing ovation, chanting "Solidarity" and "Wojtyla" (John Paul II) and "Wojtyla" (John Paul II).

Mr. Walesa said he did not want to speak because "somebody might think that we are plotting in Czestochowa."

Dozens of (Solidarity) leaders attended a Mass, celebrated by Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz at the Janna Gora monastery. Among them were Roman Berezowski and Bogdan Lis, leaders of the Solidarity underground coordinating committee.

The pilgrimage of workers to Czestochowa was started in 1982 by a pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Jozef Popieluszko, who was assassinated by police agents in 1984.

**Solidarity Meeting**

Mr. Walesa said that Solidarity leaders would meet in Gdansk on Sept. 29 for further strategy talks, he said.

Mr. Walesa met senior Solidarity activists in Warsaw on Saturday night and later decided the existence of a split among the banned union's leaders.

Zdzislaw Bajdak, another leader of the movement, was among the persons he met with in private but did not appear together publicly, prompting speculation about a rift between the two men.

However, Mr. Walesa said, "There is no real difference of opinion" with Mr. Bajdak. "Everybody may have a different opinion about the way to win, but not about the important, relevant issues."

**Emotional Remin**

Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!

There has never been a gathering like this, never! Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk that there has never been a gathering like this, never!



Lech Walesa, right, and Bogdan Lis, former Solidarity leaders, giving the victory sign at a Mass for workers.

Kuron's four-room apartment was being held Friday night to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Solidarity union.

Mr. Walesa, already acting drunk? "Now?" he replied. "Now I am only drunk with happiness."

A film director was begging everyone within reach. He said he had come more than 25 people at the party who had been in jail.

"You know this is a moment of pure happiness," he said. "Since we are in Poland, it is a happiness without perspective, but just the same it is a very wonderful moment."

Meanwhile, Theodore Kaczmarek, Poland's most respected novelist, congratulated Conrad Biednicki, who was arrested at the same time as Mr. Lis. The recently released Mr. Biednicki had spent four years on the run.

Wiktoria Woronowicz, a renowned poet and writer, expressed his best wishes to Mr. Lis. The recently released Mr. Biednicki had spent four years on the run.

Andrzej Wajda, Poland's best-known film director, exchanged greetings with Mr. Biednicki and Theodore Kaczmarek, leaders of the Solidarity underground who also were freed under the recent amnesty.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

The most notable absence was Mr. Walesa's, and the reason for it was unclear.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.K. May Check Africans for AIDS

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain is considering stringent health checks on African visitors considered to have a high exposure to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS, the Foreign Office said. "We have had reports from Africa that there are high concentrations in Zambia and elsewhere," a Foreign Office spokesman said Saturday, "and they are being considered by the government very seriously."

The Sunday Telegraph newspaper reported that a secret investigation into AIDS carriers from Africa had produced "alarming reports" from Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda and that confidential civil service reports had recommended tough measures.

### Senate Approves Budget Deficit Plan

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Senate, shoring up more ambitious efforts to cut the federal budget deficit, has approved a bipartisan plan for \$13.5 billion in savings. The plan will come mostly from the sale of federal assets, improved tax collection procedures and creative bookkeeping.

Opponents of the measure said it was filled with illusory savings that would do little to reduce deficits on a long-term basis. The plan, which was approved early Saturday, came within about \$2 billion of the estimated savings needed to avoid across-the-board spending cuts required by the federal budget-balancing law when its deficit limits are exceeded.

The law requires Congress to devise a plan by the projecting deficit for fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. 1, down to \$154 billion. Failing that, lawmakers then must approve or reject across-the-board cuts (to reduce the deficit even further, to \$144 billion). The law required Senate approval by midnight Friday but gave the House until Sept. 23 to consider it. House leaders have proposed a \$15-billion deficit-cutting program and have scheduled a vote on it later this week.

### Republicans Unveil Anti-Drug Policy

WASHINGTON (WP) — Senate Republicans have proposed an anti-drug measure that would allow the death penalty for drug-related offenses. They predicted enactment of a major anti-drug package by Congress before its scheduled adjournment in two weeks.

"I don't think there is any turning back," the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said after the proposal was announced. He said he hoped a bipartisan anti-drug package could be fashioned from the Republican proposal and a plan announced earlier by Senate Democrats.

Last week, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved a measure that would allow capital punishment in drug-related murders. The Senate Republican proposal would expand on this bill, allowing the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.

The measure would allow the death penalty for possession or attempted transportation of the president, member of Congress or a federal judge, or other law of life during a hostage-taking incident.



## AMERICAN TOPICS



**A REAL MOUTHFUL**—An automobile mechanic attaches oversized dentures to a car hood in Columbia, South Carolina. The teeth, with the slogan "Take a bite out of high prices," are a gimmick advertising lower interest rates for car buyers.

### Automated Tellers Have a Debt Side

Automated teller machines are proliferating around the United States, with nearly 60,000 in use at the end of last year, and so many robberies, rapes and even murders of people using the machines, the Los Angeles Times reports. Some victims have been forced at gunpoint to go to the machines and withdraw cash.

Police call these "ATM-related crimes," for automatic teller machines. Commander William Booth of the Los Angeles Police Department notes that crime has progressed from horse theft to auto theft to airplane hijacking, and that bank robberies have been augmented by "computer crimes, credit card crimes, ATM crimes."

"Criminals follow technology," he said. Victims are now using their banks for injuries and financial losses. Legislation is being drafted at state and federal levels that would require such measures as lights, video cameras and the removal of trees, shrubs and other hiding places around the machines.

The Federal Reserve Board already has ruled that if anyone is killed or injured while withdrawing money, the transaction is unauthorized, and the customer is not liable.

The most difficult question is who is liable when the money is stolen. Some banks are withdrawing money from the machines, and others are not. Some are closing them down, and others are not.

"Is it ATM-related?" he asked. "What about two blocks? A mile away?"

### Short Takes

Come kids are growing up. Doc Comics' Batman became an adolescent vigilante six months ago. Marvel Comics' new "The X-Men" gives a grown-up view of the Vietnam War, with a corrupt sergeant, "Fraggles" (the killing, by grenade, of unpopular officers by their own men) and boot boys instead of the usual heroes. Chicago's First Comics office "American Flagg," in which the villain might be ruthless developers set to bulldoze a ghetto to build a shopping mall.

Federal government employment is being allowed to make one telephone call home per day while traveling on government business. An official study panel noted that while all personal calls are prohibited, more than one out of four long-distance calls now made by government workers is personal. Joseph H. Wright Jr., deputy director of the federal Office of Management and Budget, says, "Now's the time to reduce the misuse, set a realistic policy and 'hold it to it.'"

Emancipated fruit is now being sold in the continental United States, with federal government approval. The process, used in Britain, Japan and elsewhere, eradicates insects and harmful bacteria. The first shipment, 480 cases of mangos from Puerto Rico, went on sale in Miami this month. In 1984, Congress drafted legislation as a food safety, requiring approval by both the Food and Drug Administration and the Agriculture Department. Both agencies have now found it to be safe.

Shaver Takes: James Cook, 24, is recovering from a two-inch (five-centimeter) gash in his cheekbone that he got while

### Notes About People

Matthew Reagan, 45, has been endorsed by Frank S. Fahrenkopf Jr., national chairman of the Republican Party, to become co-chairman of the party. He said he was acting as the father of Miss Reagan's father, President Ronald Reagan. Miss Reagan is a U.S. representative to the United Nations commission on the status of women.

Mario M. Cuomo, the Democratic governor of New York, is trying to be humorous during his re-election campaign. The New York Times reports, "My aides told me he had good news and bad news," he said at a recent Italian-American dinner in New York City. "The bad news was that Andrew O'Rourke was out debating a colorful dummy of me," he said, referring to his Republican opponent's touring the state with a dummy of Mr. Cuomo to symbolize the governor's refusal to debate him. "The good news is that the dummy won," Mr. O'Rourke later retorted. "The dummy won four years ago."

—ARTHUR HIGGINS

## U.S. Plans to Require Anti-Collision Gear on Jetliners

**By Don Phillips**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON—The Federal Aviation Administration will propose requiring that all airlines be equipped with anti-collision devices, the agency has announced. The FAA administrator, Donald D. Engen, said Friday that his announcement had been at least partly prompted by the Aug. 31 collision of an Aeromexico DC-9 and a small plane in California, which killed 62 people.

He also said it was likely that the FAA would propose an expansion of the anti-collision gear to private planes in the next decade. About 3,000 private planes would be affected. Mr. Engen said the FAA would issue a notice of proposed rulemaking "during 1987" to require the anti-collision device for all planes from smaller two-engine jets up to jumbo jets.

Allowing for the normal rule-making lag of about two years, the airline industry "hasn't been moving" fast enough to refine and install the device, Mr. Engen said. "We're going to force the issue." He added that there was "enough blame to go around for everybody."

The government and the airline industry have been tied up in a dispute over who would pay for implementing the system. The FAA has already spent \$60 million to \$70 million on research and development, and Congress

has added \$3 million to President Ronald Reagan's \$7-million request for the program for fiscal 1987, but about the more development costs and the \$75,000-a-plane price of each device, a cost that is likely to fall with mass production. The Air Transport Association, the airline industry group, contends that the Aviation Trust Fund, financed by an 8-percent tax on airline tickets, should have been used to fund the system. "Money should never have been a problem," said an association spokesman, Tom Tripp.

Mr. Engen declined to say how the requirement that certain small planes be equipped with radar-broadcasting devices might be expanded. But such devices, called transponders, are necessary to transmit accurate reports of altitude into the collision avoidance systems of airliners.

Transponders are required in the airspace around the country's nine busiest airports and for any plane flying above 12,500 feet, although private pilots often violate the requirement. The FAA has already proposed extending the transponder requirement to 14 other heavily used airports.

The Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System becomes in order off the transponders of all other planes in the area, constantly calculating the time it would take for other planes to cross its path. At 40 seconds to a possible collision, the device issues an alert. If the offending plane closes to within 20 to 25 seconds of a collision, the device issues a warning and tells the pilot whether to climb or descend.

## Increased Flight Delays Are Reported Across U.S.

**By Ralph Blumenthal**  
*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK—Flight delays have increased around the United States this year as the result of unusually bad weather and increased scheduling, among other factors, according to the Federal Aviation Administration and other aviation groups.

Departures this year are expected to reach a record 6 million, according to industry estimates, up from 5.7 million in 1985. An FAA spokesman, Stephen D. Hayes, said, "There's been tremendous growth in air traffic and little growth in airport capacity, and that's why delays are increasing."

In fact, the aviation agency, after years of delays, is scheduled to carry out a plan in February to increase the capacity of the air control system on the East coast by splitting the high-altitude flight

sector in two. This will create a second dimension of traffic flow out of the New York region, FAA officials say.

Another major source of delays is the tendency of airlines to group their flights at their customers' most convenient travel times. "All the airlines want to fly at the same time, when the passengers want to go," said Vincent Bosworth, manager of New Jersey Airports for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

The tendency toward bunching is further encouraged, experts say, by the growing "hub and spoke" system favored by airlines to depopulate. To feed their own service networks and assure connections, airlines all concentrate their flights into hub cities, usually at the same peak travel hours.

"The philosophy of many of the airlines is, we'll do what makes most sense commercially," agreed Robert J. Aeronson, director of the Port Authority's Aviation Department. "When there are delays, they say, others will blink first and we'll keep flying. Well, nobody's going to blink."

## Stevenson Seeks a Surprise in Illinois

### Mishaps Have Marred Second Try at Governorship

**By R.W. Apple Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*  
CHICAGO—Adlai E. Stevenson 3d says he is going to make it. He says he will surprise "the big morning newspapers" as he assumes "governing" him and will be elected governor of Illinois in November.



Adlai E. Stevenson 3d

Mr. Stevenson looked worn and sounded a bit pitiable as he made his predictions, seated in his little law office in the Loop. One leg was propped on his desk, a large portrait of the young Lincoln was on the wall behind him, and a smaller picture of his father, the two-time Democratic presidential nominee, was at his elbow.

It had been a long, cold summer for him, and it had clearly taken a toll. "We were really zoning, going into that primary," he said, recalling his mood before the voting last March. "We were going to have a dream ticket, set records for victory margins. Then we got bushwhacked. Oh, did we ever!"

A very introspective man, never given to hand-gesturing, Mr. Stevenson ignored the chattering chair-lifting his hand-picked choice for lieutenant governor and secretary of state.

The voters did not, and in a tight runoff two followers of Lyndon B. LaRouche Jr. were selected as his running mates. Mr. Stevenson would not leave it, would not run on a ticket with people who could bring the question of England's drug pusher and talk about the colonization of Mars.

Which is how a politician whose great-grandfather was a Democratic vice president of the United States and whose father strove for the presidency with his eloquence even as he twice rejected him and chose Dwight D. Eisenhower—how such a man comes to be running for governor of Illinois not as a Democrat but as the candidate of the Solidarity Party, which he was forced to invent on the spur of the moment.

What, one might ask, is Adlai Stevenson doing running for governor?

He is a politician and the conventional wisdom among Chicago's hyperactive politicians says the same thing. He is vulnerable after so many years in office, and he just might be beat.

But a poll taken for The Chicago Sun-Times early this month showed the governor 26 points ahead, and another taken for several Democratic candidates late last month showed him 15 points ahead.

Mr. Stevenson is engaged by the polls, not least because they make it even harder to raise money. But the former senator has not made things easy for himself. He fell off a horse while campaigning, breaking some bones in his foot and taking himself out of circulation for a time.

In a state whose manufacturing base has been hit hard by imports he left himself open to criticism by doing a Japanese truck on his farm, then defended himself by saying he had bought it to save money but would not have known he had known he would be running for governor.

And then last week he said in an interview with a Chicago business magazine that Mr. Thompson was so incapable of saying so that "if he were a female, he'd be pregnant constantly."

Women in politics, including feminists and others, howled in protest. Mr. Stevenson refused to apologize, asserting in a television interview, "The statement is colorful, but it's not sexist." He said he was proud of his record of election and other "women's issues."

Mr. Stevenson has been hammering away at the governor for huge sums of money at the State of Illinois Center in Chicago, accusing him of failing to arrest the state's economic decline and of "wobbling and dodging." He said the other day, "Jim Thompson is everything that I know wrong in this state."

Mr. Stevenson, who will be 57 on Oct. 10, knows that this is his last chance in politics.

**raoul & curly**  
ALL THE MAJOR BRAND NAMES  
1000 N. W. 10th Ave., Miami, FL 33136  
(305) 521-1234

**FINLANDIA**  
TRADITIONAL NORDIC VODKA  
DISTILLED SINCE 1858

## New Yale President Appeals for Free Speech

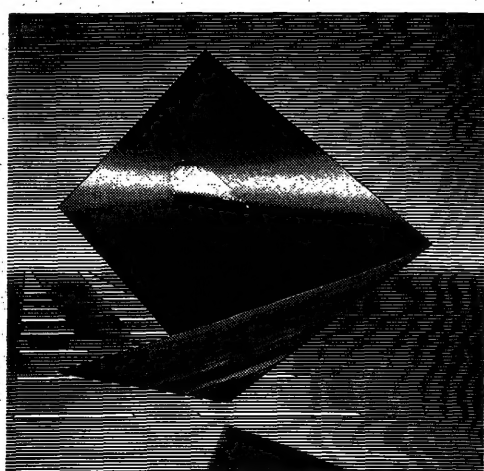
**New York Times Service**  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—James C. Schmidt Jr. has been inaugurated as the 20th president of Yale University in a ceremony that he capped with a forceful appeal for new attention to freedom of expression on U.S. college campuses.

"Intellectual freedom is hard-pressed in the United States today," Mr. Schmidt, 43, said Saturday in his inaugural address at the 287-year-old university.

He said that leaders of both U.S. political parties "seem to be under the misimpression that they are the ideological assassin of a population of preadolescents rather than the servants of a free and responsible people."

Mr. Schmidt, the former dean of Columbia University Law School, also declared "the invidious line of conformity and fear that menaces so many of our public schools, including instances in which 'education' is subverted to sectarian ends."

The new president, a prominent legal scholar and expert on the First Amendment, made his remarks on freedom of expression as about 300 students and others were demonstrating against Yale's holding of stocks in companies doing business in South Africa. Yale has a policy of partial divestment of its holdings in such concerns.



## Portfolio Management. Count on the thoroughness of Germany's leading bank.

It requires a presence in money centers worldwide—an active involvement in the underwriting of debt and equity in capital markets around the globe. It demands economic forecasting, along with first-hand information about particular stocks and bonds that is only available from the world's largest financial institutions. And it requires the skill and experience to develop a sound investment strategy—a strategy that pin-points opportunity with the framework of a long-term plan.

Institutional and individual clients throughout the world rely on our resources and experience to handle the entire range of their investment needs, including the planning and management of trusts, estates and pensions. They rely on our thorough, flexible service—because standing behind Germany's leading bank are 40,000 seasoned banking professionals. At Deutsche Bank you will find talented people skilled in the century-old tradition of "Universal Banking"—the effective combination of credit-based commercial and service-oriented investment banking. Count on their ingenuity to help you pursue the most efficient means of reaching your financial goal.

For portfolio management—as well as other investment and commercial banking services—consider making Germany's leading bank your bank. Contact the Deutsche Bank nearest you.

Deutsche Bank at a glance (Dec. 31, 1985):	
• Total Assets (in bn US\$)	98.4
• Capital & Reserves (in bn US\$)	3.8
• Nos. of Securities Accounts handled	1,300,000
• Market value of securities accounts (in bn US\$)	66.6
• Stockholders	245,000

"The leading bank in Germany—a world leader in international finance."

**Deutsche Bank**









## Press Leaks On Terror Are Said to Vex U.S. Ally

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Resignation administration officials have disclosed that a close ally of the United States has slowed its sharing of information on terrorism because many of its intelligence reports were appearing in the American press.

The officials, elaborating on a speech by William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said Friday that the unnamed intelligence service had previously followed a policy of passing reports to the United States immediately, even when its own security services had not yet acted on the information.

But after some of these raw data recently appeared in the U.S. press, the ally said that it was inclined to delay such sharing in the future until after providing it to the domestic authorities.

Neither Mr. Casey nor the administration officials would identify the country involved, but Mr. Casey said in a speech Tuesday that it was "one of our closest allies."

The intelligence service, Mr. Casey said, "has had enough of reporting about its most sensitive, well-protected information in the U.S. media."

Several other administration officials said they were unaware of the incident. They said, however, that a variety of allied intelligence services had on occasion cautioned sharing of intelligence with the United States after secret reports were disclosed to reporters by U.S. officials.

The officials added that these intelligence agencies had often requested their relationship with the United States when they needed information that could be collected only through the United States' array of technical devices.

In his speech, Mr. Casey said that the protection of liaison relationships and terrorism sources was essential to national security.

He has been one of leading proponents within the Reagan administration of taking tougher steps against officials who disclose classified information and the journalists who print it.

He also urged the government to prosecute reporters who publish classified information on communications intelligence and has pushed for the dismissal of reporters whose employment is linked to leaking classified data.

**Kuwait to Host Islamic Talks**

WASHINGTON—The Islamic Consultative Assembly will hold its first summit meeting, expected to focus on a drive to end the Iran-Iraq war, in Kuwait in January, organization sources said Saturday. The last such meeting was held in 1984 in Casablanca, Morocco.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

**Moulin Rouge**

8 p.m. Dinner Champagne and Show  
10 p.m. - midnight  
Champagne and Show

NET PRICES  
F 330  
F 330  
SERVICE INCLUDED

*femmes, femmes, femmes...*

MONTMARTRE - PLACE BLANCHE - (1) 46 46 19 ET AGENCES

## 2for1

Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of **2for1** free for each six months you subscribe. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 612832.

Country	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	U.K.
Germany	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200
France	FF 1,200	FF 1,200	FF 1,200	FF 1,200	FF 1,200
Italy	Lit. 1,200	Lit. 1,200	Lit. 1,200	Lit. 1,200	Lit. 1,200
Spain	Ptas. 1,200	Ptas. 1,200	Ptas. 1,200	Ptas. 1,200	Ptas. 1,200
U.K.	£ 120	£ 120	£ 120	£ 120	£ 120
Other	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200	DM 1,200
Portugal	Esc. 1,200	Esc. 1,200	Esc. 1,200	Esc. 1,200	Esc. 1,200
Netherlands	Fl. 1,200	Fl. 1,200	Fl. 1,200	Fl. 1,200	Fl. 1,200
Belgium	Fr. 1,200	Fr. 1,200	Fr. 1,200	Fr. 1,200	Fr. 1,200
Sweden	Skr. 1,200	Skr. 1,200	Skr. 1,200	Skr. 1,200	Skr. 1,200
Denmark	Dkr. 1,200	Dkr. 1,200	Dkr. 1,200	Dkr. 1,200	Dkr. 1,200
Switzerland	Sfr. 1,200	Sfr. 1,200	Sfr. 1,200	Sfr. 1,200	Sfr. 1,200
Austria	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200
Poland	Zlot. 1,200	Zlot. 1,200	Zlot. 1,200	Zlot. 1,200	Zlot. 1,200
Czech Republic	Cs. 1,200	Cs. 1,200	Cs. 1,200	Cs. 1,200	Cs. 1,200
Slovakia	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200	S. 1,200
Hungary	Ft. 1,200	Ft. 1,200	Ft. 1,200	Ft. 1,200	Ft. 1,200
Romania	Lei. 1,200	Lei. 1,200	Lei. 1,200	Lei. 1,200	Lei. 1,200
Bulgaria	Lev. 1,200	Lev. 1,200	Lev. 1,200	Lev. 1,200	Lev. 1,200
Greece	Dr. 1,200	Dr. 1,200	Dr. 1,200	Dr. 1,200	Dr. 1,200
Turkey	Lira. 1,200	Lira. 1,200	Lira. 1,200	Lira. 1,200	Lira. 1,200
Yugoslavia	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200
Croatia	Kuna. 1,200	Kuna. 1,200	Kuna. 1,200	Kuna. 1,200	Kuna. 1,200
Slovenia	Tolar. 1,200	Tolar. 1,200	Tolar. 1,200	Tolar. 1,200	Tolar. 1,200
Serbia	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200
Bosnia	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200
Herzegovina	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200	Marka. 1,200
Montenegro	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200	Dinar. 1,200
Albania	Leke. 1,200	Leke. 1,200	Leke. 1,200	Leke. 1,200	Leke. 1,200
Moldavia	Leu. 1,200	Leu. 1,200	Leu. 1,200	Leu. 1,200	Leu. 1,200
Ukraine	Grivna. 1,200	Grivna. 1,200	Grivna. 1,200	Grivna. 1,200	Grivna. 1,200
Belarus	Bel. 1,200	Bel. 1,200	Bel. 1,200	Bel. 1,200	Bel. 1,200
Lithuania	Litas. 1,200	Litas. 1,200	Litas. 1,200	Litas. 1,200	Litas. 1,200
Latvia	Lats. 1,200	Lats. 1,200	Lats. 1,200	Lats. 1,200	Lats. 1,200
Estonia	Kroon. 1,200	Kroon. 1,200	Kroon. 1,200	Kroon. 1,200	Kroon. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200
Iceland	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Norway	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Sweden	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200	Krona. 1,200
Denmark	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200	Krone. 1,200
Finland	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200	Markka. 1,200



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1986

# Baker-Pöhl Exchange Stuns Bond Market Into Silence

By CARL GEWIRTZ  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "When in doubt, duck." That sums up the reaction of investors to the fear of fallout in the battle between the United States and West Germany and Japan over economic and monetary policy. The reaffirmation last week by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, that no policy change is in the offing prompted a reiteration by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, that the gaping U.S. trade deficit would have to be corrected by a further fall in the dollar's value.

The dollar, which a week earlier was trying to break above 2.10 Deutsche marks, promptly tumbled, ending last week at 1.9655 DM in New York. Foreign-exchange dealers were predicting a rapid decline testing the 1.90-DM level.

The reaction in the Euro-bond market was a stunned silence. The reaction in the U.S. bond market was a stunned silence. The reaction in the U.S. bond market was a stunned silence.

With investors unsure what this apparent economic stalemate portends for inflation and interest rates, bond buyers registered a preference for doing nothing rather than making a bet on what might be next. Bankers reported that money available for investment was at a record high. The reaction in the U.S. bond market was a stunned silence.

THE MARK strengthens, so must the other currencies, and as the mark approaches 1.90 to the dollar, analysts expect the tension within the fixed rate system to become untenable. While this results in a unilateral revaluation of the mark and a simultaneous devaluation of the other EMS currencies, the French will strenuously resist — will no doubt be the subject of protracted negotiations.

Against this background, the dull performance of the domestic DM bond market, where 10-year bonds barely managed to show a gain on the week, is hardly surprising. The explanation of analysts was that domestic corporations, which have built up huge financial holdings during the past few years of slow domestic growth, are now seeking to raise the cash to finance real investment in plant and equipment as the economy is beginning to pick up steam.

Now that foreign investors can buy domestic DM bonds free of domestic taxation, the market is expected to become more active. The reaction in the U.S. bond market was a stunned silence.

For both, the maximum possible gain is 128 percent and the maximum loss is 50 percent. A nominally valued \$1,000 bond bought at \$1,000 in 1982 is now worth \$1,628.80. Holders of a \$1,000 bond would receive \$500.

## Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Exchanges	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Change
DJ Industrial	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 30	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 100	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 200	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 300	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 400	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 500	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 600	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 700	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 800	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 900	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39
DJ 1000	1,762.51	1,752.12	+10.39

Source: Dow Jones & Co. Inc.

Copyright © 1986 by Dow Jones & Co. Inc.

# IMF Head Reportedly To Resign

De Larosière Sets A Year-End Date

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund since 1978, will resign at year's end, The Washington Post learned Saturday.

Mr. de Larosière delivered the announcement to the executive board of the agency at a meeting Friday. He will make a public announcement during his address to the annual meeting of the fund, which begins here this week.

In Glasgow, Scotland, where West European finance ministers are meeting, Mr. de Larosière's name has been mentioned as a possible successor to the retiring director, Olof Rudin, who is chairman of the IMF policy board.

Before 1978, Mr. de Larosière had been the director of treasury in the French Ministry of Finance, and he has remained in France. The IMF is embarking upon a phase in which he believes it will make money for a new director to take over. The IMF is undertaking new collaboration with the World Bank in managing a World Bank debt program, and it is to start negotiations on acquiring new funds from member governments.

His daughter has now graduated from college in the United States and has returned to France. The IMF is embarking upon a phase in which he believes it will make money for a new director to take over.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Four of the shrewdest corporate raiders are expected to be involved in the takeover of the U.S. Steel Corp., according to the stock price up on the New York Stock Exchange.

One play, industry sources said, could be aimed at USX's pension fund, which is valued at \$1.5 billion. USX could be persuaded to dip into the fund, the reasoning goes, because the company would be able to buy back as many as 20 million shares.

Another tactic, other sources said, would be to get USX to give shareholders a big piece of its vast oil and gas holdings in a master limited partnership, a new investment vehicle increasingly being used by oil companies.

The stock closed Friday at \$24.05 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$5 for the week. On Friday alone, 17.5 million shares changed hands, including a block of 4 million shares.

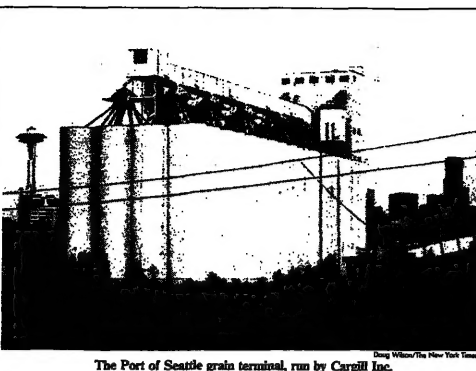
By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service  
CHICAGO — Ralston Purina Co. announced Saturday that it had acquired Clayton, Mo., the Houston-based food and consumer products company, the companies have disclosed.

William P. Stitzel, Ralston's chairman, said that he planned to acquire Clayton, Mo., the Houston-based food and consumer products company, the companies have disclosed.

Analysts said that Ralston, based in St. Louis, Missouri, was interested in Anderson, Clayton because the takeover target owned Gristle Foods, which has an estimated 7.5 percent of the pet food market. Ralston is the leading U.S. pet food company with almost 30 percent of the market.

Also Friday, the Delaware Chancery Court enjoined Anderson, Clayton from carrying out until at least 10 a.m. in which it was suing to get a court order to buy back 66 percent of its stock.

Anderson, Clayton had said that \$480 million in cash and debt would be used to buy back 66 percent of its stock.



The Port of Seattle grain terminal, run by Cargill Inc.

# Grain Slump Hits Pacific Northwest

Once-Thriving Ports Begin Closing Freight Facilities

By Wallace Turner  
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — Hard times have fallen on the publicly owned grain elevators at Pacific Northwest ports because of declines in wheat and corn export markets and changes in patterns of trade.

"I am looking out the window at this grain here this week," said Fred H. Tolan, a freight-train consultant here. "There is nothing doing here. It's a classic case of overbuilding. They should wait for it or another case of overbuilding to fit market needs."

William Anschuetz, spokesman for the Port of Seattle Commission, which built the terminal 16 years ago at a cost of \$17 million and leases it to Cargill Inc., the big grain company, said the decline was a little late.

"To question at this time an investment in grain-handling facilities is to belabor the obvious," Mr. Anschuetz said. "Our investment was made in 1970 and has been valuable to the port for a long time. It takes up to three years to construct."

For the 12 months ended June 30, only 609,000 tons of grain went through the Pier 86 facility, compared with 4.1 million tons the previous 12 months. Most grain shipped from Seattle comes by train from the upper Midwest. Since 1980, when 3 million tons, mostly corn and wheat, was shipped, use of the terminal has declined.

One of two grain elevators in Tacoma, Washington, is being demolished; the other, owned by the Port of Tacoma, is leased to Continental Grain Co.

Almost all the grain produced in the rolling hills of eastern Oregon and Washington goes by barge down the Columbia River, where grain elevators stand in the Oregon cities of Portland and Astoria and in the Washington cities of Vancouver, Kelowna and Longview. The Astoria elevator is closed, and only two elevators remain.

Workers, which has shut down all of its steel operations in the midst of the worst slump since the Great Depression. And its earnings operations — accounting for more than half its revenues — have been hit by the prolonged slump in oil prices.

Industry analysts speculated that the raiders had all come to the same conclusion: USX's oil and gas assets are being undervalued by the stock market, and the strike might render the company too weak to resist strong pressure from outside purses.

USX's book value is about \$25 per share. If broken up and sold in pieces, analysts said, the company would fetch at least \$33 a share, or substantially more than \$8 billion. Some put USX's value as high as \$20 a share, or \$13.75 billion.

USX is the biggest U.S. steel producer, with output last year of 16.7 million tons. It is also a huge marketer of gasoline under the name Marathon. At a time when the oil business seemed bright, it moved heavily into energy to offset a weak steel outlook, buying the Marathon Oil Co. in 1981 for \$6.3 billion. Just last year, it paid \$1 billion for the Tulsa Oil & Gas Corp., a major natural gas producer.

Mr. Holmes & Co. has been engaged in a three-year battle for Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company. Mr. Holmes & Co. has been engaged in a three-year battle for Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company.

Under the Bear, Stearns-Gruos deal, Quaker Oats Co., the Chicago-based diversified food company, is being undervalued by the stock market, and the strike might render the company too weak to resist strong pressure from outside purses.

Analysts said the battle for control of Anderson, Clayton started late last year when it sold off many of its operations. Many analysts said that Anderson, Clayton planned to sell itself off in its entirety as a result of the dissolution of the trusts held by the four daughters of William Clayton, one not yet married to the other.

In the final year ended June 30, Anderson, Clayton earned \$16.8 million on continuing operations as revenues of \$1.2 billion.

**ELOF HANSSON - THE GLOBETRADE®**

The international trading house active in pulp, paper, machinery, chemicals, timber, building material, textiles, foodstuffs, steel, consumer goods.

*Elof Hansson*

Första Långgatan 19-21, S-413 27 Göteborg, Sweden  
Tel. +46 31 85 60 00, Telex 2530

Subsidiaries in Barcelona, Basel, Beijing, Bombay, Copenhagen, Drammern, Geneva, Hamburg, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Melbourne, Milan, New York, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, and Tokyo. Sales agents in 110 countries.

# World Bank Sees Loan Rise To \$17 Billion

By Alver Carlson  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank, calling 1985-86 a pivotal year in improving economic relations between rich and developing nations, said Sunday that it would help reinforce this trend by increasing loans to poor countries by as much as \$3.8 billion in 1986-87.

Bank officials estimated that lending commitments in the current fiscal year could jump to almost \$17 billion from \$13.18 billion in the year ended June 30.

The bank said, however, that while progress had been made in the debt crisis, remaining problems could take years to resolve.

"It may later be said that the past year was a pivotal one in the recent history of economic relationships between developed and developing countries," the bank said in its annual report.

In the past, developed and industrial countries have often chided over World Bank policies, with poor nations seeking more assistance and wealthy ones, particularly the United States, raising questions about the relationship between developed and developing countries.

The bank noted that it now has much greater leeway to make loans to medium-term structural reforms, either through a nation's economy or within a particular sector. The change is related to a proposal last year by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, that would increase financial assistance to nations that try to make their economies more efficient.

Almost 19 percent of World Bank lending last year was through the Structural Adjustment Loans, a \$5-billion increase over the previous year. The loans directed funds for such traditional projects as new dams, roads, sewer systems and hospitals.

WASHINGTON — Inefficient use of energy is stifling the centrally planned economies of the Soviet Union, Africa and Latin America, said a report published by the World Bank last week.

The report, titled "Soviet Union: To Use Energy Inefficiently," said that the Soviet Union's energy consumption per unit of output is the highest in the world, and that the country's energy infrastructure is outdated and inefficient.

Centralized, government-planned economies are less efficient than the market economies of the United States and other Western nations in using resources for agriculture and industry, a report published by the World Bank last week.

Unless those nations raise price controls, increase competition and allow foreign investment to take over industry, they "may be headed for trouble," said the Washington-based Institute.

William Chandler, who prepared the report, noted that agricultural productivity has dropped in virtually every centrally planned nation in the last 20 years but continues to climb in market-oriented economies.

He cited similar statistics for energy use, with consumption per unit of output rising in the Soviet Union, but decreasing in Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

Nations with market economies generally have higher life expectancy, lower infant mortality, fewer environmental pressures and higher incomes than countries with centrally planned economies, the report said. But it added that market economies suffer from "chronic unemployment and the growing of a permanent underclass."

Mr. Chandler said productivity in the U.S. stock market was falling for a depressed \$15 a share, as a labor dispute shut down steel, though he might eventually try to take over the company or use his stake to put pressure on USX to sell him a portion of its energy holdings.

Mr. Holmes & Co. has been engaged in a three-year battle for Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company. Mr. Holmes & Co. has been engaged in a three-year battle for Broken Hill Pty., Australia's largest company.

Under the Bear, Stearns-Gruos deal, Quaker Oats Co., the Chicago-based diversified food company, is being undervalued by the stock market, and the strike might render the company too weak to resist strong pressure from outside purses.

Analysts said the battle for control of Anderson, Clayton started late last year when it sold off many of its operations. Many analysts said that Anderson, Clayton planned to sell itself off in its entirety as a result of the dissolution of the trusts held by the four daughters of William Clayton, one not yet married to the other.

In the final year ended June 30, Anderson, Clayton earned \$16.8 million on continuing operations as revenues of \$1.2 billion.

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER BANK BELGIUM**

a subsidiary of  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

has sold  
its retail activity  
to  
**CHASE MANHATTAN BANK**  
a subsidiary of  
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

The undersigned initiated and arranged the transaction and acted as advisor to  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

**BANQUE DEGRÖOF**  
Brussels - Belgium

September 1986







[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

City	Carrier	Flight	Class	Fare
San Francisco	United	747-123	Y	\$125.00
San Francisco	Delta	720-456	Y	\$135.00
San Francisco	Alaska	300-789	Y	\$145.00
San Francisco	Northwest	200-012	Y	\$155.00
San Francisco	Southwest	737-345	Y	\$165.00
San Francisco	JetBlue	737-678	Y	\$175.00
San Francisco	Allegiant	737-901	Y	\$185.00
San Francisco	Frontier	737-234	Y	\$195.00
San Francisco	Spirit	737-567	Y	\$205.00
San Francisco	Allegiant	737-890	Y	\$215.00

[illegible]

1	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

198	Bank Transatlantica	7/6-27	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
199	Banco Chiapaneco	7/6-28	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
190	Ban Int'l Finance	7/6-29	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
191	Chrysler Capital C/A	7/6-30	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
192	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
193	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
194	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
195	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
196	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
197	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
198	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
199	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
200	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
201	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
202	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
203	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
204	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
205	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
206	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
207	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
208	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
209	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
210	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
211	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
212	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
213	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
214	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
215	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
216	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
217	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
218	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
219	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
220	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
221	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
222	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
223	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
224	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
225	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
226	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
227	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
228	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
229	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
230	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
231	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
232	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
233	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
234	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
235	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.36	21.54	8.7%
236	Comercio Exterior	7/6-31	May	97%	20.		

[illegible][illegible]

CMS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yan
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SPR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	Frank
USD	United States Dollar		

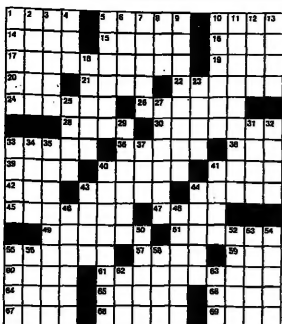












- ACROSS**
- 1 Huge
  - 2 Discussed
  - 3 Three-handed card game
  - 4 Greek flask
  - 5 "I clean started for..."
  - 6 Antler's point
  - 7 Handle
  - 8 Best of movies
  - 9 Minute
  - 10 Minute
  - 11 Minute
  - 12 Minute
  - 13 Minute
  - 14 Minute
  - 15 Minute
  - 16 Minute
  - 17 Minute
  - 18 Minute
  - 19 Minute
  - 20 Minute
  - 21 Minute
  - 22 Minute
  - 23 Minute
  - 24 Minute
  - 25 Minute
  - 26 Minute
  - 27 Minute
  - 28 Minute
  - 29 Minute
  - 30 Minute
  - 31 Minute
  - 32 Minute
  - 33 Minute
  - 34 Minute
  - 35 Minute
  - 36 Minute
  - 37 Minute
  - 38 Minute
  - 39 Minute
  - 40 Minute
  - 41 Minute
  - 42 Minute
  - 43 Minute
  - 44 Minute
  - 45 Minute
  - 46 Minute
  - 47 Minute

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Melnick.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	75	65	Beijing	75	65
Austria	75	65	Bombay	75	65
Belgium	75	65	Buenos Aires	75	65
Canada	75	65	Calcutta	75	65
France	75	65	Chennai	75	65
Germany	75	65	Colombo	75	65
Greece	75	65	Dhaka	75	65
India	75	65	Delhi	75	65
Italy	75	65	Dubai	75	65
Japan	75	65	Frankfurt	75	65
Kenya	75	65	Hamburg	75	65
Madagascar	75	65	Heidelberg	75	65
Mali	75	65	London	75	65
Morocco	75	65	Los Angeles	75	65
Nigeria	75	65	Madrid	75	65
Pakistan	75	65	Mannheim	75	65
Peru	75	65	Munich	75	65
Poland	75	65	Nairobi	75	65
Portugal	75	65	Paris	75	65
Romania	75	65	Rangoon	75	65
Saudi Arabia	75	65	Reykjavik	75	65
Senegal	75	65	Rosario	75	65
Sierra Leone	75	65	Sao Paulo	75	65
Somalia	75	65	Shanghai	75	65
Sudan	75	65	Stockholm	75	65
Tanzania	75	65	Taipei	75	65
Togo	75	65	Tokyo	75	65
Tunisia	75	65	Ulaanbaatar	75	65
Uganda	75	65	Urumqi	75	65
Ukraine	75	65	Yokohama	75	65
USA	75	65			
USSR	75	65			
Zambia	75	65			
Zimbabwe	75	65			

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Mansell Closes In on Formula One Crown

ESTORIL, Portugal (AP) — Nigel Mansell moved closer Sunday to becoming the first Briton in a decade to win the world Formula One title by driving his Williams FW18B to victory in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

His fifth victory this season gave Mansell a 10-point lead over teammate Nelson Piquet of Brazil. Piquet, who had spun off the track, finished third and defending champion Alain Prost of France was second in a McLaren when Ayrton Senna's Lotus ran out of fuel just before the end.

Two more are left on the 1986 circuit, next month in Mexico and Australia. Mansell, after triumphing in Britain in July, had gone four races without a victory, with Piquet winning three.

### Barberry Spur Wins Pacing's 'Brown Jug'

DELAWARE, Ohio (AP) — Barberry Spur won The Little Brown Jug on Friday, taking the second jewel in pacing's Triple Crown in the season's best time for a 3-year-old colt on a half-mile track: 1 minute 52.4/5 seconds.

Barberry Spur, who won the Chase Pace at Yonkers Raceway, can become the first since Ralph Hanover in 1983 to win the Triple Crown if he takes the Messenger Stakes on Oct. 4 at Roosevelt Raceway.

### Zico's Surgery Is Called 'Complete Success'

COLUMBUS, Georgia (UPI) — The knee surgery on Brazilian soccer star Zico, whose injury last year appeared to end his career, was a "complete success," according to the doctor who performed the operation.

"He can continue for several more years at his level of play, barring any additional injuries," Dr. James Anderson, an orthopedic surgeon at the Hiram Hospital, said Friday. "I expect Zico to begin functional activities the day after surgery and running in about six months, some playing of soccer in his straight-ahead running at his elite level in about a year."

### Barr Retains Lead Over Frost in U.S. Golf

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Dave Barr of Canada shot three-under-par 69 Saturday to maintain his lead after three rounds of the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament, but it was narrowed to one stroke over David Frost of South Africa.

Frost, after bogeying his first two holes, shot a 68 with the help of the PGA tour's 20th hole-in-one of the year. Two shots back were Buddy Gardner, whose two eagles helped him to a 67, and Joey Sindelar, who carded his second straight 67.

Friday, Barr shot a 64 for a two-shot lead over Frost (66) and Morris Hatakey (67). First-round co-leaders Tom Brynn and Jay Deling led, with a 71 and Deling a 73, while Hatakey dropped back Saturday with a 70.

### For the Record

Klaus Tafeleiser of West Germany set a world javelin throw record of 278 feet 7 1/4 inches (85.74 meters) Sunday in Oslo, Italy, breaking the mark of 277-10 1/2 set by American Tom Petzom in Helsinki on July 7. (AP)

## BOOKS

### THE FITTIES: From Notebooks and Diaries of the Period

By Edmund Wilson. Edited by Leon Edel. 663 pages. \$25. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Ian Hamilton

"The Fitties," published three years ago, was an Edmund Wilson more almost grudgingly into middle age. At the beginning of the 1940s he had been well into (indeed on the way out of) his third uneasy marriage, to Mary McCarthy, but he had never had a proper home. He had always "scrambled from small furnished rooms to cheap apartments." In 1940, as if to signal the beginning of a new phase in his life, he bought a house on Cape Cod. Two years later, he took a regular reviewing job with The New Yorker. The job was to pay for the house, and the house was to provide a secure setting in which he could guarantee that deadlines would be met. There is an affecting passage in "Memories of Hecate County" that sets the scene of Wilson's later years:

"It had the dignity, that life yet so little house, of everything in my life that was good. In 1940, as if to signal the beginning of a new phase in his life, he bought a house on Cape Cod. Two years later, he took a regular reviewing job with The New Yorker. The job was to pay for the house, and the house was to provide a secure setting in which he could guarantee that deadlines would be met. There is an affecting passage in "Memories of Hecate County" that sets the scene of Wilson's later years:

"In 1945, Wilson ended his marriage to Mary McCarthy and replaced her with the kind of wife he had probably needed all along. Elena Thornton certainly fitted perfectly with his new, house-bugging style of life. She protected his working hours and served "good meals at appropriate intervals," but she also "showed a constant interest in his literary pursuits." And, as it is to reward him for the strenuousness of this choice, 1945 was also the year in which Wilson achieved his first real commercial success as a writer. "Memories of Hecate County" was the subject of a well-publicized copyright trial and as a result became a national best seller. Wilson was now 50, and things were looking better than he would have been able to imagine 15 years or so before.

The present volume of memoirs (skillfully and sympathetically knitted into shape by Leon Edel) begins with Wilson still not quite able to believe that he has really settled down. He is busily despoiling his past work into book form. "Classics and Commerce" came out in 1950. "The Shores of Light" in 1952. Like the '40s, though, this new decade opens

with a death — indeed, with several deaths: first the poet, the philosopher, the important early passion) and then Christian Gauss, the Princeton sage whom Wilson had regarded as a kind of spiritual or intellectual father. "Nothing but death," wrote Wilson, whose mother had also died not long before, and this becomes a dolorous refrain throughout the next 10 years as, one by one, key figures in his "older generation" pass away. He begins mourning himself for the first symptoms of old age. In his own famous sexual energy on the decline? Does it matter terribly if he then he addresses a chicken as "Pussy cat?" ("My stereotyped response to a small domestic animal which was not a dog was based on the assumption that it must be a cat.")

There is something touching in all this. It is as if Wilson were truly expected to reach the age when this sort of question would need to be considered. His father had died at 61 and when, in 1956, Wilson finds that he has somehow become 62, the feeling is that he has (in Edel's words) "reacquired a future, however long or short it may be." To arrive at 62 was to arrive at the boundaries of the unknown.

With his mother and brother in upstate New York. Orphaned, he finds himself transported back to the "margin" of his early childhood. All these infant fears and mysteries now he checked and reassessed. Although his wife loathes the house (he thinks it smells of decay and probably has ghosts), Wilson cannot spend enough time there, digging into family archives, exploring obscure avenues of local history and, in time, restoring and renovating the native structure.

Inevitably, some of Wilson's more detailed local enthusiasms make tedious reading; nor is it always easy to plow through his background jottings on the three other topics that preoccupied him during the decade: the Iroquois, the Civil War, the Dead Sea Scrolls. After all, we do have the finished books. The real value of this perhaps overly voluminous is its moments of self-revelation and its anecdotes of anecdotal portraiture. There are good stories about Anatoli, Beebebe, Malraux and Lowell, and some typically Anglophobic reflections on the Oxford literary-academic scene.

Wilson died in 1972. If he had got around to preparing this book for publication he would surely in several instances have widened the blue pencil. As it is, we can but look forward to "The Fitties."

Ian Hamilton, author of "Robert Lowell: A Life" and the forthcoming "J.D. Salinger: A Writing Life," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

### Europe's Cases of AIDS Double Every 8 Months

COPENHAGEN — The World Health Organization has estimated that the number of AIDS cases is doubling every eight months in Europe.

Agency officials said Friday that Europe had 2,700 cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a fatal disease for which there is no known cure. They said that as many as 200,000 people in the region may be infected by the virus, but that it was unknown what proportion would develop the illness.

## SPORTS

### VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

## A City That Mugs Its Heroes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sometimes in the New York area, a brave and mighty hunter is displaying a new trophy. He pictures him perched on a tree stump, holding it up for his admiring pals to see.

The dangers were great," he tells them. "I was almost trampled. I was almost gored. I was almost suffocated." His buddies ooh and ah as they crowd around him, like extra in a beer commercial.

Now he has the ultimate souvenir, the great white whale of trophies. He has ventured into the stampede of Shea Stadium and come home with a one-of-a-kind memento. He has ripped off catcher Gary Carter's mask.

According to one of its television-watching sponsors, a local station found the gallant adventurer at the stump of Shea Stadium and their division title Wednesday night. He readily admitted he had wrestled the mask from Carter when the mob ran on the field to surround the players and gape at the field.

Yes, he told the camera, he did it and he was glad. It wasn't easy, with the crowd churning around them as Carter tried to get the angle of players on the pitcher's mound, the mask still in Carter's possession.

Our man said he had tagged at the mask, and Carter had nipped back. Our man gaped again. This time it came free.

It was a great mask, was in Carter's hand, not attached to his head. Imagine how the mob and their fans would feel if the team had to go into the postseason play with Carter, because one of the faithful had twisted his head sideways.

And what if the Mob went into possession play with Keith Hernandez on disabled because he fractured his wrist while trying to protect his glove? Hernandez said he retained the glove only because he was stronger than the people grappling with him, but some of these pitchers are pretty big, and may not know their own strength after an evening gazing the sponsor's product.

What's the first thing some fans do when their idols reward them with a title? Jump on the field, leap

on their backs, knock them to the ground and rip off their equipment. You've heard of the New York cubs that came at you? It could be said that New York mugs its heroes.

It could happen again because the faithful are not yet satisfied. The television announcer asked our man what he would do if and when the Mob clinch a division title or World Series at home. "Fear down the whole stadium," or words to that effect, was the response.

Presumably, that interview has been stored on tape by whatever television station it was. In that case, a man has talked about snatching a piece of vital equipment from another man in public. He has also threatened to come back and violence to public property.

To my untrained mind, this is more specific evidence than Belgian and British authorities had following the riots in the stadium in Brussels in 1983 in which 39 soccer fans were killed. Authorities had enough still photographs, action film and travel documents to log extradition proceedings on at least 25 fans from Britain.

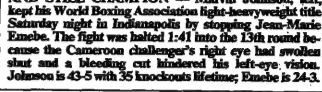
A lawyer friend who used to be an assistant district attorney said she could make a case for prosecuting the man who ripped off Carter's mask. It would be easy to find him, she said, and there is public indignation that he took property. The value of the mask is not particularly relevant because it was taken in a violent fashion.

A telephone call reached a spokesman for the Queens district attorney, who said the office would probably need both a conviction and a witness, even though our man had boasted of the deed on TV.

Before we face another television in Shea, some decisions must be made. Reasonable fans must exercise the self-restraint upon which civilization depends, and stop the field. Management must be tougher about security and police protection.

In the meantime, an anonymous hunter is proudly displaying Carter's mask. In the words of the song: Let's go to the videotape.

David Lee Rappier/Photo from International



### AND STILL CHAMPION

David Lee Rappier/Photo from International

kept his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title Saturday night in Indianapolis by stopping Jean-Marie Emebe. The fight was halted 1:41 into the 13th round because the Cameroonian challenger's right eye had swollen shut and a bleeding cut bled his left-eye vision. Johnson is 43-5 with 35 knockouts lifetime; Emebe is 24-3.

### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BETTY BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### CARFIELD



## CHIVS

What word best describes it?

مكس من الفجل





